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Nixon Welcomed With Cheers by Warsaw Throng

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, May 31.—Tens of thousands of shouting and singing Communists welcomed President Nixon to this Communist capital today with fellow countrymen who watched the proceedings on television. The American leader voice hopes for "a new structure of Europe" and proclaim: "Long live Poland!"

Just as the Nixon motorcade through downtown Warsaw.

United Press International
Swirls of partly wiped up blood and battered, abandoned baggage and belongings in Lydda Airport arrival lounge.United Press International
ATTACK VICTIM—One of those injured in the terrorist attack at Lydda Airport being wheeled into a Tel Aviv hospital from an ambulance by emergency rescue unit.

Vinh Bombed in N. Vietnam

South Vietnam Units Regain Ground in Besieged Kontum

SAIGON, May 31 (AP)—South Vietnamese forces wrested back some ground in Kontum today behind aircraft that pounded the entrenched Communists in clashes south of the airport at the city's northern edge.

The major purpose of my visit," he said, "is to build a structure of peace in the world."

Recalling his 1969 visit, Mr. Nixon said: "This for me is a very special moment . . . Now, for the first time in the history of our two countries, a President of the United States stands on Polish soil."

He concluded by saying: "Nicht sie Polen! (Long live Poland!)."

Official Greeting

Greeting him in the official party at the airport were Poland's President Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The American leader spoke with two Polish children, whom he kissed, and shook hands with members of the onlooking throng at the airfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon then rode in black Russian-made Zil limousines were pulling back but will renew their attacks.

Over North Vietnam, U.S. Navy aircraft dropped 100 tons of bombs around the key southern port of Vinh to block stored war supplies and destroy petroleum

depots, the U. S. command said.

With most other fronts quiet,

government defenders at Kontum claimed killing 194 Communists in clashes south of the airport at the city's northern edge.

Mr. Vann said the bulk of the fighting in the Highlands would be over by mid-June but the battle for Kontum would continue after that.

They must understand that these massacres will not go unanswered however long it takes..."

The front, which has carried

out some of the more spectacular hijackings in the last three years, said the operation yesterday was a legitimate way of car-

rying the fight into occupied territory.

The fifth anniversary of the Zionist-imperialist aggression against our Arab nation is an occasion for the revolutionaries to renew their pledges to the masses, showing that the commando torch is still burning and that our march is continuing, despite all difficulties," it said.

A statement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said: "We look forward to the day when the masses of the Middle East will begin June 5, 1987."

Lebanon tonight condemned

"attacks against innocent civil

ians" and said it will refer the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Preparatory Sessions This Fall

NATO Ready for Europe Security Parley

By James Goldsbrough

BONN, May 31 (UPI)—NATO finally gave the go-ahead to a long-disputed European conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

In today's meeting, the NATO Council decided that recent "favorable developments" now made the conference possible.

The 15-nation council accepted a French proposal to begin preparatory talks in Helsinki sometime this fall, although no dates were mentioned. These preparatory talks will set up an agenda for the full conference, which could no problems, would take place sometime next year with as many as 35 nations participating.

Participating nations would include nearly every major European nation—those in NATO, the Warsaw Pact countries, the Western neutrals, Communist neutrals such as Yugoslavia and Albania, and possibly even such states as the Vatican, Monaco

and San Marino. The United States and Canada will also participate.

The goal of the conference, as stated in the NATO communiqué, would be to "eliminate obstacles to closer relations and cooperation among the participants while maintaining the security of all."

The communiqué stated that the allies expected "practical results" from the conference, which in plain terms means steps toward ending of the division of Europe. The communiqué states that the results of the Helsinki talks will determine whether there are grounds to proceed with the full conference.

"I don't think there is any reason to be pessimistic about the conference," U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers told newsmen after today's final spring council meeting. He said that he had had several talks with the Soviet leadership on the subject while in Moscow and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Austria	5	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12	Brussels	1,000
Denmark	2	Lund	1,000
Egypt	1	Tripoli	1,000
East Germany	1	West Berlin	1,000
France	149 Fr.	Norway	2 N.K.R.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	5 E.C.U.
Great Britain	11	Rome	12 P.
Greece	11 Dr.	Singapore	12 P.
India	12 L.	Spain	12 P.
Ireland	25 Rls.	Turkey	100 P.
Italy	180	U.S. military	500 P.
Iraq	125	Yugoslavia	5 P.

Israel Pins Blame Upon Lebanon in Airport Massacre

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, May 31—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today called on world governments and airlines to take firm action to prevent attacks similar to that by a Japanese suicide squad—working for Arab guerrillas—which left 25 people dead and 78 more wounded at Lydda International Airport.

She also warned that Israel would find a way to prevent the recurrence of such a massacre.

At the same time, Israel announced that it is holding Lebanon responsible for the slaughter because it claims Beirut supports the Arab organizations which plan such attacks and train the men to carry them out.

The survivor among the three Japanese gunmen who killed or wounded more than 100 persons in a burst of explosions and gunfire last night was reported by his interrogators to have been trained in an Arab country.

Amid conflicting reports on the casualty toll, the Israeli national radio set the figures at 25 dead, including 14 Puerto Ricans on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and 78 wounded, many of them slightly enough to be treated and released. Eight remained in critical condition.

NATO Gives the Go-Ahead For Europe Security Parley

(Continued from Page 1) ministers hope that a new era can begin for Berlin, free of the tension that has marked its history for the past quarter century."

The Council of Ministers also accepted the idea advanced by Mr. Rogers yesterday that preparatory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe (MBFR) begin no later than the Helsinki talks. France abstained from this resolution.

In his talks with the Russians, Mr. Rogers said that though they had not presented any firm ideas on MBFR, the Soviet Union

is prepared to discuss arms and force reductions in Europe. Calling MBFR "complex," Mr. Rogers said that only "countries whose forces or territories are involved should participate."

This would probably include on the Western side the United States, Canada, Britain, Holland, Belgium and West Germany. From the Warsaw Pact it would likely include the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The French position remains embarrassingly equivocal on MBFR. The French originally objected to MBFR talks on the grounds the Soviet Union would never agree to it. When the Russians did agree, the French said they opposed the idea because it was "block to block" and because it would give the Russians, who would be pulling their troops back shorter distances, the advantage.

Now, with MBFR practically a reality, the French must find the formula that permits them to drop their objections, or they will be excluded from the main postwar European armaments conference. French sources were saying privately today that France would most certainly participate.

Mr. Rogers commented that the text agreed upon by the two sides was relevant to any interpretation of the treaty's meaning—apparently a denial that the resolution, which was accepted by the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, had any validity.

Mr. Gromyko added that now, "the pressing demand of the times, dictated by the entire course of developments in Europe, is for a total and final renunciation of any attempts to discriminate against the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) on the international scene."

Mr. Podgora enumerated the developments which the Soviet Union now believes should follow in Europe:

"This opens the way to the implementation of the four-power agreement on West Berlin and a number of agreements [between the two Germanys]. The order of the day now is the admission of the GDR and PRG (West Germany) to the United Nations, normalization of relations between the two German states... and the conclusion of a treaty between Czechoslovakia and the FRG... The ratification... removes many artificial obstacles raised by certain NATO circles on the way to an all-European conference on security."

Ratification took place in the Kremlin 24 hours after President Nixon left the Soviet Union, and 48 hours after the Soviets had completed an apparently successful summit encounter with the Americans.

Nixon to Speak To Congress on Moscow Trip

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI)—President Nixon will go directly from the airport to the Capitol to address a joint session of Congress and the American people on the results of the summit meeting in Moscow, it was announced today.

The joint session is expected to be held during prime television time 9:30 p.m. tomorrow night (0130 GMT Friday).

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana proposed the joint session yesterday, saying he thought it would provide a good forum for the President to report to Congress and the nation on the nuclear arms control and other agreements reached in Moscow.

Rogers Calls Soviet Debt Snag in Trade New Credit Depends On Paying Lend-Lease

By James Goldsbrough

BONN, May 31 (IHT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the main snag that prevented more progress on trade discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the Moscow summit was the question of the Soviet World War II lend-lease debt to the United States.

Commenting on the trade talks, Mr. Rogers told the press that the Soviet Union is seeking credits for such things as the Kama River truck plant, exploitation of natural gas resources, and grain sales, but that it would be "difficult to advance this credit before the lend-lease debt is solved."

The United States has placed the debt at \$800 million while the Soviet Union estimates that it owes only \$30 million for World War II lend-lease.

Credit Extension

Mr. Rogers said that the administration would have to go to Congress to get the authorization to extend credit for these projects, and that it would be difficult to recommend these things to Congress with an outstanding lend-lease debt.

"Some of our businessmen have been interested in the natural gas project and have been talking to the Soviet Union," Mr. Rogers said. He said that the talks would be facilitated as would be congressional passage of most favored nation treatment for the Soviet Union by an agreement on the lend-lease debt.

The natural gas agreement Air. Rogers referred to involves a multi-billion-dollar project to pipe Siberian gas to the port of Murmansk, where it would be liquified and transported to the United States.

New York Court Puts Kahane on Probation

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuters)—Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, was placed on probation for three years by the New York State Supreme Court for his part in a demonstration at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in December 1970.

He pleaded guilty to incitement to riot and a more serious charge of first-degree riot was dropped.

The Jewish Defense League has, for several years, been carrying on a protest campaign against the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The President was never in danger, Washington Post corres-



United Press International
WARSAW WELCOME—President and Mrs. Nixon standing in their car to accept greetings from throngs in downtown Warsaw after their arrival yesterday from Tehran.

Crowds' Cheers Greet Nixon in Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

ousines, past crowds as much as five persons deep, to the reconstructed old town of Warsaw. There, the presidential party stopped for five minutes in St. John's Cathedral, before going to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. As he left there, the crowd broke police lines and surged around the Nixon car.

From that monument to Poland's war dead, the Nixon party drove to the Sejm building to meet Mr. Giersz, who commented: "The reception was warm, wasn't it?"

"It was," said Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Giersz conducted the President on a tour of the building after the meeting ended.

Mr. Giersz then escorted Mr. Nixon, who was beginning to look tired, to his limousine.

Mr. Giersz waved farewell as the Nixon car pulled away for the drive to Wilanow, the suburban palace where the President and his wife will stay until their departure for Washington tomorrow.

Tonight, the Nixon party was given a state dinner.

Mr. Nixon's plane, the Spirit of 76, arrived here on time despite a 20-minute delay in takeoff from Tehran occasioned by the bombings there.

The blasts were attributed by Iranian authorities to terrorists opposed to the monarchy of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The President was never in danger, Washington Post corres-

Under a Belly Dancer's Pressure, Kissinger Uses Diplomatic Touch

From WPA Dispatches

WARSAW, May 31—Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, whose reputation as a "swinger" suffered a brief eclipse while he negotiated with Russians at the Moscow summit, had a new problem fall into his lap early today—a sexy belly dancer at an Iranian nightclub.

Nadia Parsa, 23, a raven-haired beauty, was writhing through her routine when Mr. Kissinger arrived at a party for newsmen and settled down on a floor cushion. She danced over and sank into his lap after she kissed his companion, Iran's Premier Amint Abbas Hoveida, on the cheek.

Mr. Kissinger, who was smoking a water pipe before Miss Parsa descended on him, smiled widely and steadied her with a gentle hand as scores of reporters roared with laughter.

When she got up and danced away, he got up and left, but promised: "I will be back." He had gone to the Tehran hotel nightclub, still clad in white tie and tails, from a state dinner for the Nixon party.

Today, flying here from the Iranian capital, he joked with newsmen, saying the belly dancer was "a delightful girl" who was very interested in foreign policy.

In his chat with her, he said, "I spent some time explaining how you convert SS-n [missiles] to Y-class submarines." When newsmen voiced disbelief that the talk was strictly intellectual, Mr. Kissinger, 49 and a divorced, reformed "Of course, what else?"

In parody of President Nixon's frequent statement that he wants to make the world safer for today's children, Mr. Kissinger added:

"I want to make the world safe for belly dancers."

tom the President was scheduled to visit at 9:15 a.m.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon "very much enjoyed his return to Tehran" and that "there is no indication whatsoever that any of the reported incidents today were aimed at the well-being of the President or any members of his party."

Speaking later at a luncheon he gave for the shah and Empress Farah, Mr. Nixon said he would always be grateful for the respite in Tehran "after our days in the Kremlin. While the Kremlin is a great place, to there for eight days is a long time."

The President spent just under 24 hours in Tehran between his visits to the Soviet Union and Poland.

A joint communiqué described the meetings between the shah and the President as "warm and cordial," reflecting the close and friendly relations that exist between the two countries.

The President and the shah "agreed that the security and stability of the Persian Gulf is of vital importance to the littoral states," the communiqué said. "Both were of the view that the littoral states bore the responsibility of the Persian Gulf."

The shah "reaffirmed Iran's determination to bear its share of this primary responsibility."

The Japanese suicide squad told investigators that the Middle East dispute was part of a greater international conflict.

"The first thing he said was that the action at Tel Aviv's airport was part of a worldwide revolution," said Ebud Yaari Mr. Yaari, Arab affairs correspondent of the newspaper Davar, was the first Japanese-speaking Israeli to communicate with the captured man.

"He refused to talk to us, and only wrote out his answers to our questions," Mr. Yaari said. "He called the Arab governments reactionary and the Israeli government Zionist, and said it too, was reactionary."

Security precautions: air raid sirens sounded at 10 p.m. in Tel Aviv, Israel, as a result of the Japanese commando raid.

The Japanese suicide squad arrived at Lydda Airport aboard an Air France flight from Paris via Rome yesterday. The three men picked up their baggage in the customs hall, took out Soviet-made submachine guns and hand grenades and attacked indiscriminately the 200 to 300 persons in the hall.

The Japanese were tremendous.

While Urging More Security

Israel Will Prevent Any Massacres, Mrs. Meir Warns

(Continued from Page 1)

dously calm," one witness said. "They just stood their and waited for magazine after magazine to come out, a crowd of screaming and shouting people. They showed emotion."

One of the gunmen was accidentally hit by the bullet another of the firing team. A second gunman blew his head off when he threw a grenade which bounced off a wall at him. The third captured singlehandedly at the airport baggage handle.

A first it had been that one of the attackers escaped the manhunt and blocks that had been set up immediately. But he was discovered riddled with bullet holes and was identified by a surviving terrorist who immediately went into hysterics and was treated by a doctor, said.

At least 14 of the dead identified as belonging to a group of 63 Puerto Ricans pilgrim to the Holy Land. The number of the wounded we the Roman Catholic pi who arrived on the same as the Japanese terrorist than half of the pilgrim was either killed or wounded.

Underlining the implicit use of a Japanese squad, Transport Minister Peres told reporters: "We have been engaged in between Jews and Arabs. The introduction of it into the fight is most and indicates what appears the abilities of the Arab guerrillas."

Vatican Deplores Attacking

VATICAN CITY, May 31—The Vatican radio deplored the shooting at Tel Aviv's airport, calling it a "senseless and barbaric attack."

Japan's Ambassador to Israel, Eiji Tokura, relayed to the Foreign Ministry his country's "abhorrence to the terrible murder committed by Japanese nationalists." He said the Japanese were doing all they can to control "this criminal group."

Mrs. Meir had said earlier that Israel did not regard the Japanese suicide squad as representatives of Japan. "We will maintain the friendly relations with Japan that have existed in the past," she added.

The man who interrogated Daisaka said today that the gunman believed the assault was part of a world-wide revolution.

Daisaka told investigators that the Middle East dispute was part of a greater international conflict.

"The first thing he said was that the action at Tel Aviv's airport was part of a worldwide revolution," said Ebud Yaari Mr. Yaari, Arab affairs correspondent of the newspaper Davar, was the first Japanese-speaking Israeli to communicate with the captured man.

"He refused to talk to us, and only wrote out his answers to our questions," Mr. Yaari said. "He called the Arab governments reactionary and the Israeli government Zionist, and said it too, was reactionary."

Mr. Yaari said Daisaka presented a confusing pattern to his interrogators. He said police found a letter written nine hours before the assault on the airport on problems of the environment.

"He related problems in international relations with modern man's inability to improve his living conditions," Mr. Yaari said.

Security precautions: air raid sirens sounded at 10 p.m. in Tel Aviv, Israel, as a result of the Japanese commando raid.

The sources said the Japanese had been carrying out the operation.

"A hired person does the manner one of the Japanese comrades die two of the gunmen are the third has been captured."

The Japanese suicide named after a Nicaraguan Arguello, who died while being held in a London in September, the front hijacked a Western aircraft to Tel Aviv.

WEATH

ALASKA..... 17 51
AMSTERDAM..... 12 54 C
ANKARA..... 21 72
ATHENS..... 22 75
BERLIN..... 24 78
BRUSSELS..... 13 55 C
BUKAPEST..... 20 68
CAIRO..... 27 81
CANCUN..... 22 72
CARACAS..... 11 55
COSTA RICA SOL..... 20 65
EDINBURGH..... 12 55
FLORENCE..... 22 72
FRANKFURT..... 21 72 V
GENEVA..... 15 55
HELSINKI..... 13 55
ISTANBUL..... 26 75
LAS PALMAS..... 21 70
LISBON..... 14 55
LONDON..... 14 55 V
MOSCOW..... 17 65 V
MUNICH..... 18 61 C C
NEW YORK..... 17 65 C
OSLO..... 13 55 C
PARIS..... 15 61
PRAGUE..... 21 72
ROME..... 17 65
SOFIA..... 10 55
TOKYO..... 26 75
TEL AVIV..... 23 77
TUNIS..... 23 75
VENICE..... 23 75
VIENNA..... 18 65
WASHINGTON..... 22 65 C
YUGOSLAVIA..... 14 55

WEATHER

Temperature table
(Other AF 1300)
CMBT

Your money can build a better President.

George McGovern should be President. And he can be. All he needs now is money.

The qualities that won in Wisconsin and Massachusetts can win in November. Who else is untainted by the past? Who else is less like Richard Nixon in person and in policy?

As an American living abroad, you can contribute to the political process in the United States by supporting this man who can effect the change America is demanding. The one candidate who understands our frustration and fear. The one candidate who spoke out in 1963 against involvement in Vietnam.

His organization is swelling. It is full of faith and full of work. But it isn't full of money.

Your money can elect the man who has exposed Nixon's undermining of our legal system in the name of law and order.

Your money can elect the man who will fight the inequities of our economy, cutback military spending,

revive the cities and end U.S. aid to foreign dictatorships. The man who wants a woman on the Supreme Court and 'every citizen to be treated as first class'.

Only McGovern has the ability both to defeat Nixon and to put America back on the right track. No matter where you live, you can be proud of a President again.

Please hurry. If received soon your dollars can be put to work in the California and New York primaries.

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Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ (All currencies accepted)

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NOTE: Political contributions are now tax deductible. For each individual taxpayer, the first \$50 is deductible—or \$100 for each married couple. Alternatively, each taxpayer who gives \$25 in 1972 may simply subtract half that amount or \$12.50 directly from the tax bill; married couples filing jointly can give \$50 at net cost of only \$25.

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine - Paris
at the Grocery

\$1-Billion Authorization Measure

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—The Senate, by a 76-to-1 vote, passed a \$1-billion authorization bill for the State Department and the United States Information Agency yesterday.

Before passing the bill, which now goes to conference with the House, the Senate put aside the end-the-war issue for consideration in the foreign military assistance bill which is expected to reach the floor later this month.

Backers of the fund cutoff are uniting behind an amendment sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., requiring withdrawal of all U.S. ground forces from Vietnam by Aug. 31.

This amendment has already been attached to the \$1-billion bill.

In a series of pro-forma voice votes, it stripped from the State-USIA authorization a group of Vietnam fund-cut-off proposals which had held up passage of the bill for weeks.

As passed by the Senate, the State-USIA bill authorizes \$642,544,000 for the State Department (this includes \$85 million, not sought by the department, for resettlement of Jewish refugees from Russia), \$200,249,000 for the USIA, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency and \$77 million in general funds and

\$5 million in excess foreign currencies for the Peace Corps.

A House-passed bill carries identical figures for the State Department and USIA. However, House authorizations for the Peace Corps (\$88,027 million) and Arms Control Agency (\$32 million) are carried in separate individual bills.

During the weeks of debate on the measure, the Senate stripped from the bill a number of key provisions inserted by the Foreign Relations Committee.

These included a requirement for a 10 percent overseas personnel cutback, a shift of the seismic research program to detect underground tests from the Defense Department to the Arms Control Agency, and a ban on providing other governments with propaganda materials.

Left in, however, were a ban on the use of USIA propaganda materials within the United States, except for sale of the scholarly magazine "Problems of Communism," a new mandatory grievance system for the State Department employees and a proposal for a Little Hoover Commission study of foreign policy agencies.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, one sponsor of a provision requiring U.S. troop withdrawal from Indochina within four months after release of prisoners of war, joined in supporting an amendment to remove the issue from the bill.

The Senate, he said, will have an opportunity to debate the issue again. He said the Senate vote adopting an amendment by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., adding a requirement for agreement on an internationally supervised cease-fire prior to troop withdrawal, had made the original end-the-war proposal by Sen. Church and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., "unacceptable to the sponsor."

Blast Kills 5 Children At N.C. Bomb Shelter

VALDESE, N.C., May 31 (UPI).—An explosion ripped apart a backyard bomb shelter in this western North Carolina hamlet yesterday, killing five children and injuring another.

Authorities, assuming that a gas leak caused the blast, which hurled bodies 50 feet, sealed off the area to traffic.

A sister-in-law of the shelter's owner said it had been built during the Korean War and had been checked periodically.



The coffin of the Duke of Windsor at RAF station at Benson, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Obituaries

Dr. Snell, Author of Histories of Diplomacy

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., May 31 (NYT).—Prof. John L. Snell, 48, author of several studies in the diplomacy of the World War II period and holder since 1968 of a distinguished professorship in history at the University of North Carolina, died Saturday in North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Snell was born in Plymouth, N.C., and received an AB degree at Chapel Hill in 1945, after wartime service in the Army Air Forces over Europe for which he won the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal as a first lieutenant.

After receiving his MA and PhD here, he taught at the University of Wichita and was a research scholar for the American Council of Learned Societies from 1951 to 1953.

Joining the Trieste University faculty, Dr. Snell rose to a full professorship and became dean of the graduate school before returning to Chapel Hill.

Numerous Books

He was the editor of "The Meaning of Yalta; Big Three Diplomacy and the New Balance of Power" (1956) and the author of "Wartime Origins of the East-West Dilemma Over Germans" (1959). Later titles included "Illusion and Necessity: The Diplomacy of Global War, 1939-

1945" (1963) and "Critical Issues in History" (1967).

Dr. Snell was official commentator at an American Historical Association meeting in 1965 at which papers on the role of Pope Plus XII in World War II were presented. He observed that the Pope had been "no admirer of the Hitler regime" but said he had been in error for not having spoken out against Hitler's program to exterminate the Jews. Historians must grapple with the silence of Plus XII, he said.

Dr. Snell was a member of the central council of the American Historical Association and chairman of a committee on doctoral programs.

James F. Hillman

PITTSBURGH, May 31 (NYT).—James Frazer Hillman, 83, a Pittsburgh area coal operator, philanthropist and pioneer in the field of conservation, died Friday in Presbyterian University Hospital.

As president of the Harmon Creek Coal Corp., which had extensive strip mining operations west of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hillman voluntarily began restoring strip mine pits to fertile, productive land years before state laws were passed in 1945 requiring it.

Mr. Hillman donated thousands of dollars for parks and other community projects both in Pittsburgh and in Washington County, Pennsylvania, as well as large tracts of land for park developments.

A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hillman had many mining operations in Washington County, and he developed forests, a park, a lake and a swimming pool for residents there.

Americo Aboaf

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—Americo Aboaf, 76, who retired five years ago as vice-president and general foreign manager of Universal International Pictures, died Friday at his home here.

Mr. Aboaf headed world sales of Universal International films from 1950 until his retirement.

He was general manager in France and supervisor of the Middle East for Paramount Pictures from 1928 to 1939.

Roberto Rey

MADRID, May 31 (UPI).—Roberto Rey, 68, a former matinée idol who became one of Spain's outstanding serious stage and film actors, died Tuesday night of a heart ailment.

Mr. Rey was born in Valparaíso, Chile, and came to Spain at the age of seven. He won early fame as a singer and comic actor in zarzuelas (operettas) and musicals.

Mr. Rey starred in dozens of Spanish movies and played supporting roles in Hollywood, in pre-war Berlin and in French productions. His American movies included "Funny People" and "The Gondolier Prince."

One of Mr. Rey's greatest stage roles, which he played innumerable times, was the Barber of Seville.

William Tocco

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., May 31 (UPI).—William (Black Bill) Tocco, 75, who was named in 1963 U.S. Senate testimony as one of five reputed "dons" in the ruling council of the Detroit Mafia, died here Monday after a long illness.

Although Mr. Tocco was arrested several times on charges ranging from murder to tax evasion, he was never convicted of any crime.

In 1912 he came to the United States from a small fishing vil-

Duke's B

Returned Simple R

Will Lie in Sta
Burial to be M

BENSON, England (UPI).—The Duke of Edinburgh was brought back today with Simple, the body of her uncle, where he died Sunday, honoring a man who

had not been planned, because of the Duke's birthday.

The 76-year-old Duke, expected to arrive another plane of flight—a personal sovereign established Edward VIII before his death in 1936 in the face of his wish to marry divorced American actress Wallis Simpson.

The white VC-10 took off in a light drizzle clouds broke and the through air nine RA blue dress uniforms sick to the leading bay and casket to their should.

The official reception stood stiffly at after

hand played the first

"God Save the Queen"

the bearers party took

a nearby hearse for

ride to the plain

spireless Church of the

on the base.

Queen Represent

The Duke of Kent, wife represented the government, the militia and the diplomatic corps of French A Geoffrey de Courcel.

Three elegy in

plies preceded the ca

ed in the duke's scarlet

personal standard,

church for the brief

service attended by the

reception party.

There was only a offering a military red cross—and this was the coffin after the

It was from the I Windsor.

Prof. Katzir, Israeli Scie Among Tel Aviv Airport

TEL AVIV, May 31 (UPI).—Prof. Aharon Katzir, 58, an Israeli biophysicist who gained worldwide recognition for researching the application of large molecules to technological processes, died in the submarine gun and grenade attack on Lydda International Airport.

His theories are a every laboratory to desalination the instit man said.

Prof. Katzir is best Israel as the co-chaired, the scientific and headed the armed forces which headed.

A member of several national scientific councils the author of four works, Prof. Katzir was president of the Int Union of Pure and Sciences and a one-tident of the Israeli Ac Sciences.

Prof. Katzir, who was from a scientific the Max Planck Inst West Germany, was he cleared the customs institute spokesman said.

Described by neighbor, broad-shouldered dark hair who spoke no Katzir is survived by his three married children.

Russia Build Modified Cl Of Missile Su

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has modified what appears first of a modified class silo-firing submarines carry fewer but long missiles than the current fleet.

The new submarines carry 12 of the new SSIs. Under the U.S.-nuclear arms accord they were used to replace an number of older land-based missiles.

The new missile has estimated at about twice that of the size now installed on rods class subs.

The Y-class subs are equivalent in performance earliest models of the SSIs, and it had been anticipated that the Russian eventually take steps to them.

The U.S. fleet of 41 firing submarines—including models of Polaris and the missile range, multiple-warhead missiles.

Williams could receive 20 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine if convicted, the FBI said.

SALES MANAGER AUTOMOTIVE

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Senate Skirts War Issue, Votes State Dept.-USIA Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 31 (WP).—The Senate, by a 76-to-1 vote, passed a \$1-billion authorization bill for the State Department and the United States Information Agency yesterday.

Before passing the bill, which now goes to conference with the House, the Senate put aside the end-the-war issue for consideration in the foreign military assistance bill which is expected to reach the floor later this month.

This amendment has already been attached to the \$1-billion bill.

In a series of pro-forma voice votes, it stripped from the State-USIA authorization a group of Vietnam fund-cut-off proposals which had held up passage of the bill for weeks.

Backers of the fund cutoff are uniting behind an amendment sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., requiring withdrawal of all U.S. ground forces from Vietnam by Aug. 31.

As passed by the Senate, the State-USIA bill authorizes \$642,544,000 for the State Department (this includes \$85 million, not sought by the department, for resettlement of Jewish refugees from Russia), \$200,249,000 for the USIA, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency and \$77 million in general funds and

\$5 million in excess foreign currencies for the Peace Corps.

A House-passed bill carries identical figures for the State Department and USIA. However, House authorizations for the Peace Corps (\$88,027 million) and Arms Control Agency (\$32 million) are carried in separate individual bills.

During the weeks of debate on the measure, the Senate stripped from the bill a number of key provisions inserted by the Foreign Relations Committee.

These included a requirement for a 10 percent overseas personnel cutback, a shift of the seismic research program to detect underground tests from the Defense Department to the Arms Control Agency, and a ban on providing other governments with propaganda materials.

Left in, however, were a ban on the use of USIA propaganda materials within the United States, except for sale of the scholarly magazine "Problems of Communism," a new mandatory grievance system for the State Department employees and a proposal for a Little Hoover Commission study of foreign policy agencies.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, one sponsor of a provision requiring U.S. troop withdrawal from Indochina within four months after release of prisoners of war, joined in supporting an amendment to remove the issue from the bill.

The Senate, he said, will have an opportunity to debate the issue again. He said the Senate vote adopting an amendment by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., adding a requirement for agreement on an internationally supervised cease-fire prior to troop withdrawal, had made the original end-the-war proposal by Sen. Church and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., "unacceptable to the sponsor."

Blast Kills 5 Children At N.C. Bomb Shelter

VALDESE, N.C., May 31 (UPI).—An explosion ripped apart a backyard bomb shelter in this western North Carolina hamlet yesterday, killing five children and injuring another.

Authorities, assuming that a gas leak caused the blast, which hurled bodies 50 feet, sealed off the area to traffic.

A sister-in-law of the shelter's owner said it had been built during the Korean War and had been checked periodically.

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Burial
Workers' Refund
Firm Is Asked

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—
The House of Representatives yesterday the government
arrived at its first lawsuit aimed at
forcing former members of a labor union
back. The suit asks for the return of wages received since last December in excess
of the limits set by the Pay Board.

The suit involves 39 members
of the International Typographical Union employed by a branch
of the Meredith Corp. in West
Hartford, Conn., but the principle
involved could be a major one.

Another, Rumsfeld, director of
the Cost of Living Council, said
that a new wage contract involved
an increase of about 5.5 percent starting in December
but had not been approved by
the Pay Board. The Pay Board's
current ceiling, with some exceptions,
is 5.5 percent.

The U.S. District Court in
Hartford, Conn., upholds the workers'
claim that they have to pay back to the
company all wages received in excess
of the Pay Board's ceiling.

Second Pay Action.

The same court action today was only
the second taken by the government
against a new wage contract involving excessive
wage increases, although there
have been several involving rents
and prices. The government won
the previous wage suit, involving
airline workers of the Great
American & Pacific Tea Co.

The suit asks not only restitution
of the excess wages but also
the civil penalty of \$2,500 against
the company and the local union
involved. Local 47 of the International
Typographical Union.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the Justice
Department's suit "also contains
provisions that Local 47 authorized a strike."

The workers were locked out
from the Barbers shipyards last
week in a dispute over renewal of
their work contracts and refused
to return to their jobs when the
factory gates were reopened

Monday.

The former contract between
the union and the company ex-
pired early in the wage-price
freeze. The new agreement was
signed last Dec. 15.



HONORED.—Pope Paul yesterday presented the Order of St. Gregory the Great to the man who damaged the "Pieta."

CAB Wins Injunction to Bar Trips by British Charter Line

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI).—The United States for the first time yesterday won a court injunction to halt flights of a foreign airline, in a move that the government said would go far to curb a rampant New York-based black market in illegal charter flight tickets to Europe.

The injunction, issued here by U.S. Judge Milton Pollack, upheld a right claimed by the Civil Aeronautics Board to prohibit transatlantic charter flights by Britain's Donaldson International Airways unless approved by the board 25 days in advance of the flight.

The CAB contends that the British airline has been one of the most flagrant operators of

cheaper flights.

Charter flight tickets to Europe cost much less than those on regular scheduled flights.

At current rates, for example, the cheapest New York-London round-trip ticket on a scheduled jet is \$240; charter flight tickets sell for as low as \$125.

The main reason for the gap is that chartered jets usually fly with all or almost all of their seats filled, while scheduled air-

lines fly whether there are paying passengers or not. As a result, the scheduled jets are half empty on a year-round basis.

Charter flight bargains, with minor exceptions, are legally restricted to members of clubs, lodges, unions, student groups and other so-called "affinity" groups that charter a jet.

But government officials have contended that some travel agents have chartered entire jets on a regular basis and then sold the cut-rate, charter-rate seats to the public.

The court decision was made as federal officials said that they were mounting increased efforts to curb illegal charter flights this summer and to avert the annual summer epidemic of charter flight "strandings" abroad.

For more than a week, the conflict produced demonstrations and scattered street violence, as well as sporadic sympathy strikes in other U.S. shipyards and an automobile plant.

Shipworkers Win Pay Rise in Spain

VIGO, Spain, May 31 (UPI).—An estimated 3,000 shipyard workers returned to work from a strike today after winning a 3.4 percent raise in their base pay and freedom for several among 15 of their colleagues arrested by police.

The workers were locked out

from the Barbers shipyards last

week in a dispute over renewal of

their work contracts and refused

to return to their jobs when the

factory gates were reopened

Monday.

The former contract between

the union and the company ex-

pired early in the wage-price

freeze. The new agreement was

signed last Dec. 15.

Vatican Extends New Procedures On Annulments

VATICAN CITY, May 31 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today decreed new rules to make the annulment of "nonconsummated" marriages of Roman Catholic couples speedier and less expensive.

A spokesman for the airline said that it disputed the CAB claim that it has authority to demand pre-flight screening and would appeal it to a higher court.

The new rules will go into effect in July and give local bishops greater authority in handling these cases. However, the Pope reserved to himself the ultimate decision of whether to grant the annulment.

The new rules are now extended to all Roman Catholics around the world. They already have been in effect on a test basis for some time in several nations such as the United States, Canada and Germany.

Cases of nonconsummated marriages, unlike all other annulments, are not decided in the Vatican's Sacred Rota tribunal or lower diocesan courts. They are handled as "administrative cases." They are relatively few—an average of one out of 10,000 couples married in the church.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, June 1st, 1972 *

In Northern Ireland, New Hope

A guerrilla army operates successfully only in an atmosphere of passion and desperation. The terrorists of the Irish Republican Army have flourished for these many long months in Northern Ireland because most of the Catholics there, frightened and embittered, saw no other protection. But now the climate is improving. Last week in Londonderry a large public meeting of Catholics voted against further violence. Then the Labor party, representing a large part of Northern Ireland's Catholic population, called for the "fullest cooperation" with the British government. This week the Official wing of the IRA itself announced that it is suspending hostilities. These very welcome events are responses to the reversal, two months ago, of the British government's policy.

Over the past year the British made two decisions that turned out to be serious errors, and these decisions are now in the process of being reversed. Everything in Northern Irish politics arises from the discrimination traditionally practiced against the Catholic minority by the Protestant majority. The British government made its first bad decision when it refused to discuss political reform until peace and order had been restored. To make political concessions during the streetfighting, the government reasoned, would be to reward the guerrillas. That reasoning overlooked the very great difference between the political aims of the Official wing of the IRA, a revolutionary organization on the far left, and the Catholic civil rights movement, which seeks fair treatment in jobs and social benefits. The British policy chiefly benefitted the IRA, since its continual sniping at soldiers ensured that the British would come to no compromises with the civil rights. No compromise

meant that the Protestants remained in total control of Northern Ireland, and the mass of the Catholic population saw nowhere to turn but to the IRA. In time the British government came to understand this logic and, to its great credit, in late March, abolished the provincial parliament that was responsible for the discrimination. Direct rule from London, through William Whitelaw as secretary of state, has already proved a distinct improvement.

Mr. Whitelaw is now giving a great deal of attention to undoing Britain's second mistake, the internment of suspected terrorists. Since nearly all of the suspects were Catholic, the Catholic population concluded that Britain intended to restore law and order solely at their expense. Mr. Whitelaw has now released nearly half of the internees and that gesture, more than any other, has induced the Catholic politicians to deal seriously with him.

These concessions have been met with angry muttering by Northern Ireland's well-armed Protestant majority. The Official wing of the IRA has called its cease-fire because, it says, it fears civil warfare between working-class Protestants and Catholics when, in its view, they both should be fighting the capitalist oppressor. This pronouncement illustrates the difference between the purposes of the Officials and of the Provisionals, who tend to be only simple, conventional, bloody-minded nationalists with a taste for indiscriminate bombing. The Provisionals declare that they will continue to bomb. But in both cases, the guerrillas' future depends chiefly on the civilian population's willingness to shield and support them. That willingness appears to be declining, as the government begins to deal reasonably with Catholics' grievances.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Ultimate Summit

While President Nixon was meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow last week, Secretary-General Waldheim of the United Nations voiced unusually sharp criticism of the big powers and of the theory that the world's problems can best be settled privately between the nuclear giants. "There is . . . a tendency at present to deride the United Nations as a weak and ineffective political organization which is no match for the guile and superior wealth and wisdom of powerful sovereign states," Mr. Waldheim observed in an Ottawa address.

The secretary-general and other champions of the world organization may find some reassurance in the final Moscow communiqué, which incorporated in its declaration of principles an acknowledgement that the Soviet Union and the United States have "a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions." Listed as "an ultimate objective" was the establishment of "an effective system of international security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

The pledges to strive for a more effective

UN may be mere window dressing for the benefit of apprehensive Third World observers. Nevertheless, the Big Two have reason to take seriously their verbal recommitment to broader international cooperation. For while they made impressive progress in advancing some strictly bilateral issues, the summit conferees scored no apparent advance on such outstanding international threats to their new spirit of accommodation as Vietnam and the Middle East.

The communiqué is encouraging in its specific reaffirmation of support for UN efforts to promote a Middle East settlement. While it does not suggest a UN role in Indochina, logic would speak strongly for some positive response to UN peace initiatives, especially since Mr. Waldheim has been pressing the Vietnam issue lately and the entrance of China has filled the once crippling Asian void in the world organization.

The progress achieved at the Moscow summit would be vastly enhanced if Moscow and Washington now translate their warm words for the United Nations into specific support at Turtur Bay, the ultimate summit of the world's hopes for enduring peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

After the Summit (Cont'd)

The principle of peaceful coexistence has been accepted . . . This only confirms how the balance of forces in the present world has changed for the benefit of socialism. The forces of imperialism are unable to maintain the world in tension and even less to dictate their will.

—From Rude Pravo (Prague).

* * *

The principles of peace in the communiqué would not be fulfilled unless the tension in world trouble spots was eliminated. Among these spots, the Middle East remains the most explosive.

—From Al Ahram (Cairo).

* * *

President Nixon's summit visit to Moscow is a step toward changing the political climate of the world for the better. Despite the well-known differences and even polarity of their position on some questions of world politics, the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the interests of the peoples of both countries as well as in the interests of the cause of consolidating peace and international security is possible.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

Senseless Massacre in Israel

When terrorists tried to blow up tourist airplanes over Austria and Switzerland some

time ago, one might well have asked: Is it possible to perpetrate more abject acts against innocent outsiders than these terrorist exploiters claimed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine? The answer to this question has now been given at Israel's Lydda International Airport.

For a senseless massacre of innocents one can also hire a suicide squad from a faraway country, acting out of morbid lust. After which the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine can proudly announce: We made them do it.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Arab Oil

The fact remains that for the time being the oil-producing countries are up against market conditions which they did not anticipate when they forced through the price settlement last year. At any time, Iraq could not hope to market its oil. The Soviet bloc does not provide an alternative outlet. But the Iraq government has got itself in a hole, even though this be entirely of its own making, and if a major confrontation is to be avoided some sort of deal will have to be put together which will help it save face. What should happen, of course, is an adjustment in the price of short-haul crude to take account of the change in market conditions.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

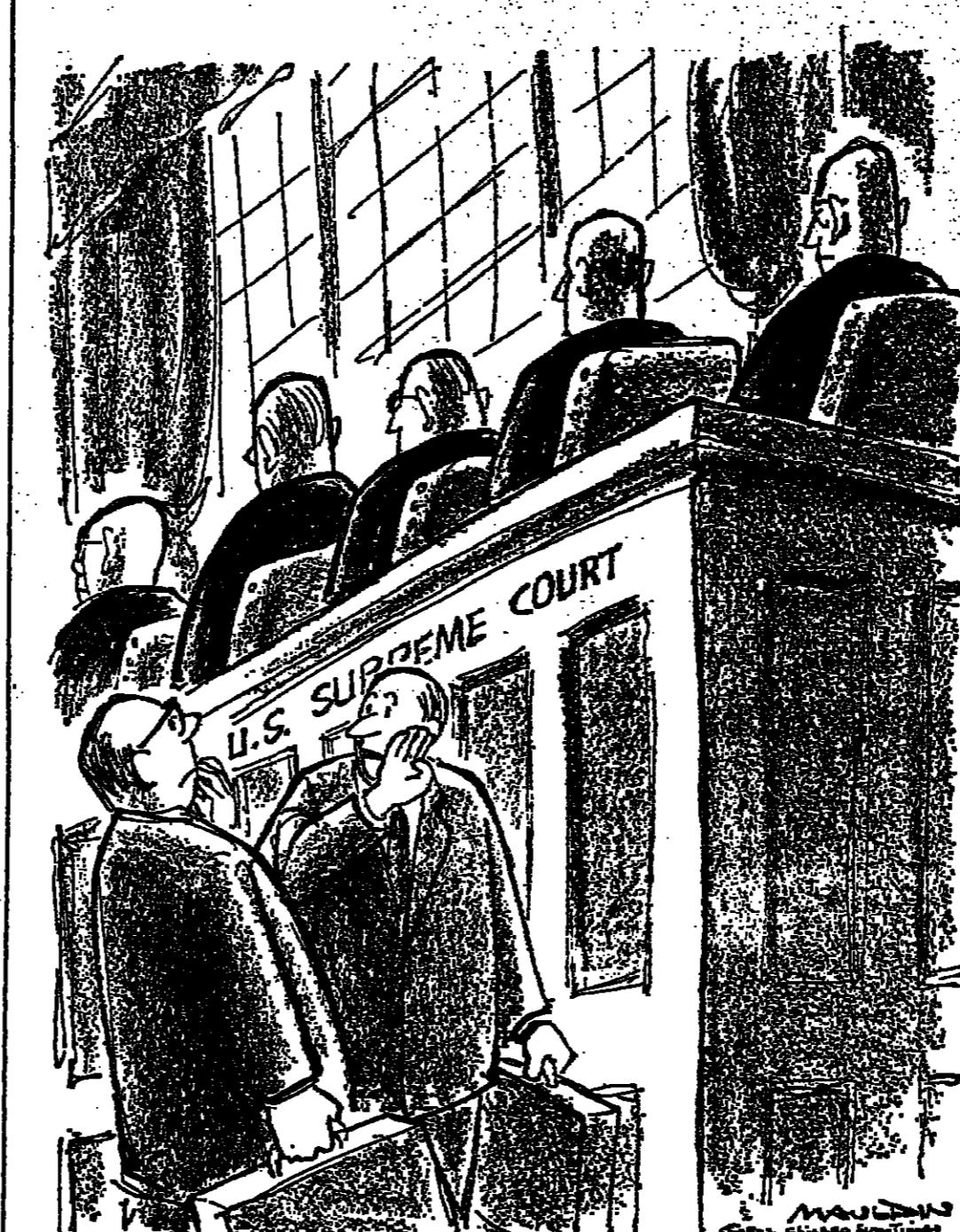
June 1, 1897

NEW YORK—Of all the States in the Union, only New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have a greater population than Greater New York City, with its population of 3,200,000. If the populations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were united into a single state, its population would still be less than that of Greater New York City. Even the great State of Texas with its 2,100,000 people has less.

Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1922

NEW YORK—A tobacco merger representing a combined capitalization of \$187,000,000 and involving the United Retail Stores Corporation and the Tobacco Products Corporation has been recently announced here. Mr. James B. Duke will be the head of the new company. Under the terms of the consolidation, the Tobacco Products Corporation increases its capital stock from \$33,000,000 to \$157,000,000. This is to take care of the companies' merger without any increase in stock.



'By George, They HAVE Taken A Turn To The Right.'

E. Europe: Eclipse of Intellectuals

By Dan Morgan

BUCHAREST.—One of the quiet but perhaps significant stories of Communist East Europe this year is the eclipse of intellectuals in political life. It may be only temporary. Or it may suggest something more long range about the role culture is to have in Communist societies which have become somewhat freer and in which technocrats and workers seem, for the moment, to be dominating the center of the stage.

Play, books, newspaper articles, some authorized, some not, had a profound political effect in the area all through the 1950s and 1960s. Writers, journalists, professors, and filmmakers were deeply involved in the upheavals that shook such places as Poland in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the Republic of Croatia, in Yugoslavia, in 1971. In 1968 in Poland it was the closing of a century-old play with anti-Russian undertones that sparked a week of student demonstrations. The same year, it was the brilliant Czech writers and journalists who appointed themselves as Alexander Dubcek's braintrust. With the benefit of hindsight some feel they may have pushed the ill-fated Prague reform too far toward radical experiments and indirectly brought on the Soviet invasion.

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It seems to be a different area. Intellectuals speak of "enui" and of being "tired of fighting." They also indicate that things are getting slowly better and that this may be dulling the edge of desperation that produced many of the sharp challenges of the past. After the winter Congress of the Polish Writers Union that resulted in a decision to support the regime, a leading novelist said defiantly that "compromise is not a horrible thing." Romanian writers, shortly before their own congress, are talking in a similar vein.

Since President Nicolae Ceausescu announced a new internal policy last year—branded quickly as a "mini" cultural revolution—Romania has had the reputation of being very tough on non-conformists. Western commentators have bailed one writer, Paul Goma, as a "Romanian Solzhenitsyn" for his novel on prison camp experiences. It was not printed here. However, regardless of the merit of Goma's work, it seems hard to talk of real repression here, or, indeed, most places in Eastern Europe. One Romanian editor, Nicolae Breban, a central committee member who left the country last year, has been permitted to return. Except in Czechoslovakia, where there were underground leaflets and arrests last year, there is nothing comparable anywhere in Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union's dissident movement.

What the Romanian regime, as well as those in Hungary and Poland, seems to be saying to the intellectuals is, in effect, cooperate and you will be permitted to do work for which you will be well rewarded and which will not force you to lose too much self-esteem.

Recently, I talked with a well-known Czech filmmaker who is now working in the United States, and he spoke almost wistfully of the security of Eastern Europe compared with the free enterprise cultural competition in the West.

Elsewhere, too, intellectuals seem to be veering away from

dealing with political questions on their own terms. Why so? One answer may be that the issue of intellectual freedom has become less burning in societies that have largely done away with the worst elements of police repression. Another may be that intellectuals surveying the wreckage of the bold political movements in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Croatia have begun to question whether they are the best vehicle for effecting change now. The phrase heard most often in Warsaw after the Baite riot of 1971 was: "It's up to the workers now." Many felt that any move by the intellectuals then would only have given a pretext for the leadership to announce a "counter-revolution" and meet it with police repression.

Appeal to Workers

At the same time, party officials are discovering that they can isolate the intellectuals by appealing directly to workers on issues like wages and housing that are of practical concern to them.

Reinforcing this pragmatism is the sobering reality that intellectuals have paid a high price for political involvement in the past, and could again. The last group to learn this was the Croatian writers and professors who supported a Croatian "national movement" which Yugoslavia's President Tito abruptly ended in December. What happened there may hold a clue to why intellectuals seem such threatening and valuable instruments to Communist political establishments in the small East Europe lands. The reason is that culture in Croatia, and throughout East Europe, is national. In the case of Croatia, language, past literary achievements and the prospect of a cultural revival were all used to reinforce national spirit in the republic, with political consequences that alarmed Tito into action. Today, poet Vlado Goljac and many of his collaborators in the Croatian cultural organization Matice Hrvatske are in jail on suspicion of conspiring to overthrow the state.

It seems a safe enough satire. Yet it provides an entertaining and interesting evening.

The film, "Power and Truth," directed by Marcus Manole, deals with the now well-worn theme of Stalinist abuses of power in Romania. It does not take great knowledge of history to realize that the film is an attack on the misguided policies of Ceausescu's predecessor, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, and that the young protagonist who tries to awaken the older party boss to what is going on around him could easily stand for Ceausescu.

There is nothing new about anti-Stalinist works from Communist authors. This is a genre that has been popularized from Solzhenitsyn to Slovak writer Ladislav Mináč, whose novel, "Taste of Power," in 1967 was aimed at his former cronies, first secretary Antonín Novotný. Yet it is significant that the Romanians have seen fit to produce a film whose moral is, "socialism can only be built with clean hands."

Big Rewards

For those who respect the limits of creativity in Romania, as in the other Soviet bloc countries, the rewards are considerable.

There are about 1,000 writers, most all of them with some guaranteed job and salary. There are about 4,000 Romanian actors who draw guaranteed salaries of around 2,000 lei (\$125) a month from the theaters they are attached to. They get extra money for performing in films or in other theaters. A very busy director who does work for television can make up to 6,000 lei (\$400) a month. Other perquisites include castles and country estates, which are available as rewards to the members of the creative associations and unions.

Recently, I talked with a well-known Czech filmmaker who is now working in the United States, and he spoke almost wistfully of the security of Eastern Europe compared with the free enterprise cultural competition in the West.

Culture in Eastern Europe has been compared with a seesaw, which swings between freedom and repression. It is said that the seesaw seems to be in a curious state of equilibrium. Which way it will swing next is anybody's guess.

Humphrey's Last Call

Leave It to George

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It is not easy for a political party to make every mistake in the book during a single election, but the Democrats may do it yet. They are in a suicidal mood: broke, divided and now getting a little nasty, with Hubert Humphrey cutting up his old friend George McGovern for putting on the radical mantle. Hubert has worn all his political life.

Private Panic

There is a private and sealed panic among the I-crate leaders over these things today. They know the nation is faced with a problem and that there is strong argument for McGovern's radical solutions, but the I-crate governors, senators and representatives who are running for re-election in November are ready to attack by the Dicemocrats.

Maybe even McGovern is

ready for them. He put to a catalogue of programs were specific and effective primaries, when nobody was calculating the cost, but when McGovern is more in the general election, he is going out in a cloud of rhetoric against the "radical McGovern."

Sad to Watch

Well, as Harry Truman or somebody else once said, "Politics ain't been hell." It is a brass-knuckles business, and maybe one of Humphrey's wild swings will connect, but it is still iron and a little sad to watch Humphrey, of all people, trying to rescue himself in California by implying that McGovern is soft on the poor and soft on Communism.

Somebody is obviously going in the wrong direction, or at least in the opposite direction. The whole thing is topsy-turvy. Richard Nixon is repudiating his old mistakes and running for re-election in Peking and Moscow and Warsaw as a peacemaker with the Communists, and running at home as a Keynesian with a record peace-time deficit of over \$90 billion in four years and a system of wage and price controls. While Humphrey, the old progressive student of Bob LaFollette and Floyd Olsen, is now proclaiming his "moderation" and denouncing McGovern's latest version of upper Middle West populism, which was where Humphrey started.

The Humphrey-McGovern debates only dramatize the Democratic party's dilemma. The Democrats were in enough trouble when Humphrey and McGovern were merely going on another for the local press in California, and before the President was compromising with Brezhnev under the Czarist chandeliers on satellite television in the Kremlin, but in their nationally televised debates with these two old friends and neighbors arguing out their differences, the obvious winner is not Humphrey or McGovern, but Nixon.

The other leaders of the Democratic party are just now beginning to act on the possible consequences of this problem. They have been thinking about it vaguely for a long time, but now they are up against the realities. Can they really "let George do it"? If he wins in California, how can they deny him the nomination? And if he gets it, will his programs on welfare, defense, tax reform and

so there is now, after Humphrey-McGovern, a disorganized and stop-McGovern movement in California to give the I-crate a chance to sort out confusion. If McGovern wins in California, it will be hard to tell if Daley of Chicago and of the AFL-CIO, who call him, get together, the chances are that there will be a i-party movement, which will split the Democrats even more they are divided, and will assure the re-electio

Nixon.

This is the situation: Humphrey didn't foresee that he might take it a feel sure he could beat it. He was right, but he underestimated McGovern, and not himself in the role not unifier of his party, but a spoiler, not only of McGovern.

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though not with much h

Letters

Sabena Affair

The aftermath of the Sabena affair and the charge that the Israeli government violated rules of ethical behavior towards the representatives of the International Red Cross is ridiculous. To save the lives of innocent passengers, victims of hijacking piracy, justifies any method. No apologies or explanations are needed. The fireman smashes windows and breaks down doors to put out the fire, and is not accused of destroying property. The person who rescues an innocent victim from harm, even if murder is involved, is without guilt.

WILLIAM BRAUTERMAN,
Hadera, Israel

DR. GUY ADAMS

Paris

CRAIG MARTIN

Rhodes, Greece

INTERNATIONAL

Last Call
for Marshall Islanders

Marshall Islanders Return From Craters in A-Test Area

WAJALEK, Marshall Islands, May 31 (Reuters)—Natives of the atoll recently returned to the island for the first time in three years—and found that three small islands had been obliterated by nuclear tests.

A small boat carrying a survey team sailed over the area where nothing but two deep craters in the coral reef.

The United States agreed last

padopoulos makes Drastic Military Changes

ATHENS, May 31 (UPI)—Greek Premier George Papadopoulos today ratified the leadership of his armed forces by naming new chiefs of the army, navy and air force.

For the first time since the fall of the junta, new appointments followed a specific acting of the supreme defense council under the chairmanship of Gen. Papadopoulos, who is also

First back into the area was a survey team of the Atomic Energy Commission, which reported several potentially "troublesome areas" of radioactivity.

Shortly afterward, a group of trust territory government officials and Marshall Island leaders made a three-day survey of the atoll area to prepare for the islanders' return.

The biggest shock was the drastic change in geography caused by the nuclear blasts.

Some Benefit

Other changes brought about by the military presence, however, will be of some benefit to the people. A variety of buildings, docks, wharves and a major airfield capable of handling jet traffic remain.

Three lawyers representing the displaced islanders accompanied the survey team and questioned trust territory government officials about their rehabilitation plans.

Deputy high commissioner Peter Coleman said that the purpose of the survey was to determine the rehabilitation program that will be undertaken prior to the people's return.

They must decide what they want done with the coral island, the facilities they want to keep and the type of agricultural programs they want to institute, he said.

Bonn-Cairo Ties

BONN, May 31 (AP)—The West German Foreign Ministry said today that Bonn and Cairo would soon resume diplomatic relations. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said talks between the two governments now were in progress in Cairo. He confirmed Egyptian press reports that an agreement was imminent.



Associated Press

LAST DAY—Peter Kavanagh, 26, sipping a cup of tea yesterday, the 16th and final day of his protest camp-in 120 feet up in his crane cab at a London construction site. He was demonstrating against the loss of his job when a subcontracting firm went broke and the main contractors let him go. A court order to end his trespassing was read to him by loud-hailer Tuesday and posted on his crane. He decided to come down yesterday afternoon.

NATO Chief in Naples Retires

NAPLES, May 31 (AP)—U.S. Adm. Horacio Rivero relinquished command of NATO's Southern European Forces today with a warning against the "ominous growth of the Soviet Union's power and influence in the Mediterranean."

He branded the Soviets "potential aggressors." In a colorful ceremony at the Southern Forces headquarters here, Adm. Rivero turned over command to Adm. Richard G. Colbert, 57, transferred from Norfolk, Va., where he served as chief of staff to the supreme allied commander Atlantic.

Adm. Rivero, 62, a native of Puerto Rico, simultaneously retired from the Navy after a 41-year career. He said he looked with "apprehension" at the presence of the Soviets "potential aggressors."

"It is clear," he said, "that the Soviets have one aim, and that aim is to achieve such an overwhelming degree of superiority in all aspects of military strength that our countries could be intimidated and could be forced to submit to their political demands."

Another Ancona Quake

ANCONA, Italy, May 31 (UPI)—The earth shook again today in this Adriatic port city which was the scene of a panicky exodus during a series of earthquakes earlier this year. No casualties or damage were reported, but the 3 a.m. shock jolted thousands from their sleep. Many spent the night in the open.

Angela Davis Judge Holds Jacksons' Father in Contempt

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 31 (UPI)—The father of the late "Soledad Brother" George Jackson was held in contempt of court and fined \$100 here yesterday after he refused to testify for the state in the murder conspiracy and kidnapping trial of Angela Davis.

His voice choked with emotion, Lester Jackson Jr., a letter carrier in Pasadena, told the court: "I had only two sons. I just don't want to take part in this proceeding, for the preservation of my mental health."

Mr. Jackson's lawyer, Jack Turner of Los Angeles, complained that it was legally impermissible and "morally outrageous" for the prosecution to subpoena a man in a case concerning his two dead sons.

The younger Jackson son, Jonathan, was killed during a courtroom shootout on Aug. 7, 1970, at the Marin County courthouse north of San Francisco.

The state attorney general's office alleges that he and Miss Davis were part of a conspiracy to kidnap hostages for George Jackson, John Cluchette and Fleeta Drumgo, who had been charged with the murder of a prison guard at Soledad State Prison.

George Jackson was killed last summer while allegedly trying

to escape from the penitentiary at San Quentin.

Assistant Attorney General Albert Harris Jr. asked the elder Jackson only one question yesterday after he refused to testify for the state in the murder, conspiracy and kidnapping trial of Angela Davis.

Superior Court Judge Richard Arnason, who could have sent Mr. Jackson to jail for the duration of Miss Davis's trial, told him: "I understand full well the trauma you have been through."

But he said he was imposing a fine because Mr. Jackson had no "lawful excuse" for refusing to testify.

Final prosecution and defense arguments in the Davis trial are scheduled to begin in the next session.

Rhodesia Asks U.K. to Withdraw Its Lone Aide

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 31 (UPI)—The British government has been asked to withdraw Alan Ward, its caretaker diplomatic representative in Salisbury, Prime Minister Ian Smith's office said today.

A statement said this followed Britain's refusal to allow a Rhodesian diplomatic representative reciprocal facilities in London.

Rhodesia made the request earlier this month, after Britain's Pearce Commission reported that the November proposals for settling the six-year-old independence dispute were unacceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

UN Head Welcomes Accords in Moscow

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 31 (Reuters)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations yesterday welcomed what he termed progress achieved in Moscow by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States in several areas concerning the UN.

In a statement read by a spokesman, Mr. Waldheim said: "I note with satisfaction the statement of determination to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations, the reaffirmation of support for the United Nations' efforts towards a peaceful settlement in the Middle East... and the progress achieved in the field of disarmament."

War Contractor Accused of Fraud On F-111 Parts

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI)—The General Dynamics corporation and four present or former employees were charged yesterday with conspiracy to defraud the Air Force by passing on \$800,000 worth of costs for defective parts on the F-111 fighter-bomber. General Dynamics entered a general denial of the charges.

The defective parts, manufactured by a subcontractor, were scrapped and never used, according to the Justice Department, but the cost was "passed on to the Air Force."

Under the production contract, the Air Force is required to pay only a percentage of normal waste material costs. The two-count federal indictment was returned by a grand jury in Dallas.

General Dynamics, which has manufactured about 400 models of the F-111, has its headquarters in Fort Worth. The subcontractor named in the indictment, Selb Manufacturing Co., is located in Walnut Ridge, Ark. According to the Justice Department, the Arkansas company manufactured carry-through plates, which are critical parts of the center section of the F-111 wings, and longerons, which are main braces in the fuselage. The indictment said that an unspecified number of parts made by Selb were welded in violation of the contract.

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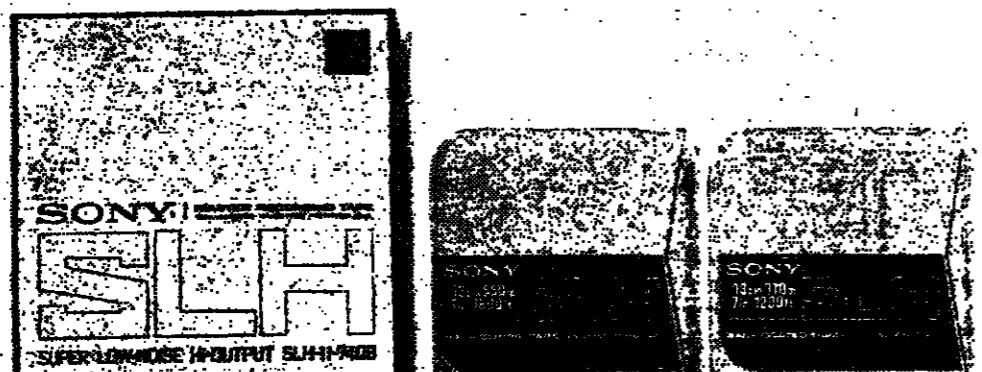
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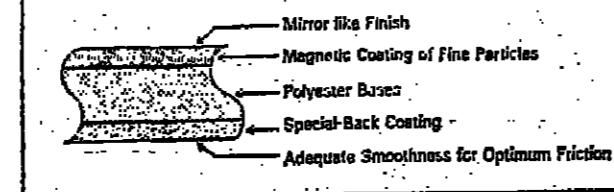
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ETIQUETTE**The New Amy Vanderbilt**

By Jeannette Smyth

WASHINGTON (WP).—The first clue is the photograph on the book jacket. Amy Vanderbilt, arbiter of manners, the sage who writes that "a well-groomed woman is carefully girdled, if necessary, from the time she gets up in the morning until she undresses for the night," is wearing an unusually interesting dress on that book jacket. It is the sort of tucked, embroidered, white, antique-looking dress a bare-foot bride would be glad to get her hands on.

The second clue is that Double-

day, the publisher, is promoting the mod world revisions in the new, 20th-anniversary update of "Amy Vanderbilt's Etiquette."

They're sending out press releases which lead with the statement that the book—almost 200 pages longer than the last major revision in 1967—"reflects social change." The releases end up with the statement that Miss Vanderbilt can stand on her head.

Inside, the new 886-page reference book now has less about how to dress your butler and what to wear for an audience with the Pope than it has about how to deal with such new social phenomena as snowmobiling, premarital sex, and marijuana.

Wedding Section

In the new revision, the section on weddings has been cut 43 page, but remains at 68 pages—the largest of the book. The chapter called "Gracious Living Without Servants" has been cut from 10 to three pages, with Miss Vanderbilt saving her most venomous remarks for the casual habits of weekly help (joint checking accounts are her No. 2 enemy).

In 1967, she ended her "Gracious Living and etc." chapter with "Extra Guests at the Desert Course," but the 1972 version ends with a few words on women's liberation under the heading "Division of Labor."

Writes Miss Vanderbilt: "Women's lib aside (and it does raise some important points, at that), the division of labor between husband and wife, mother and children, becomes increasingly important as women seek more complete expression and life fulfillment. There should be no reason why the mother of a household should have all the back-breaking chores, previously labeled solely 'women's work.'"

Dope, sex, and snowmobiles may be new to the concept of etiquette, but the core of essential advice—the ethic itself—is probably as old as civilization. Etiquette is order (a word Miss Vanderbilt uses often), and order makes you feel good.

If it's not as old as civilization, Miss Vanderbilt's ethic is at least as old as Richard A. Wells'. In 1890, Wells wrote a book called "Manners, Culture and Dress of the Best American Society. Including Social, Commercial and Legal Forms, Letter Writing, Invitations Etc. Also Valuable Suggestions on Self-Culture and Home Training."

Both Wells' and Miss Vanderbilt's advice is based on the virtues of kindness, sweet reason and good old American horse sense.

"Since vulgarity has had its way so extensively among us," Wells writes, "every youth begins to smoke and spit before he has well cut his teeth." In his

The etiquette of letter writing as portrayed in Richard A. Wells's 1890 manual

chapter "The Toilette," Wells condemns tobacco, along with "toothwashes and powders" which he says corrode the enamel.

On the use of marijuana, Miss Vanderbilt also excoriates its popularity among the young, but she attributes its popularity to a "drug-oriented society" rather than to "vulgarity."

"Without moralizing," she writes, "teach your children before they are exposed to temptation, using information on the effects of drugs that will surely at some time be offered to them."

Both Wells' and Miss Vanderbilt's advice advocate a forward-looking prudence in their arguments against sexual promiscuity and premarital sex. Both say such activity leads to painful mental crises if your partner decamps or is unsuitable.

Under the heading "Demonstration of Affection," Wells writes, "It may be well to hint that a lady should not be too demonstrative of her affection during the days of her engagement. There is always some chance of a slip 'twixt cup and lip,' and overt demonstrations of love are not pleasant to remember by a young lady if the man to whom they are given by any chance fails to become her husband."

Miss Vanderbilt, with 1970s liberalism, conceded that psychic harm is only "possible."

Ending

In 1967, she had written, under "behavior during engagements," "for engaged people of all ages, society expects chaperonage of a kind." In the 1972 revision, that paragraph has been replaced with "While it is my conviction that decisions about premarital sexual relations are a private matter which each couple must decide for themselves . . . they should exercise considerable discretion in their conduct."

A weaver at heart (although she does paint when she has a minute), Mrs. Zsabo learned the precise and meticulous art of petit point in Hungary. But she found that she could not make a living with tapestries and branched out to handwoven skirts and looser, modern tapestries.

Her clothes are simple in design, just a wrap-around skirt with a matching blouse. But the colors and the way the threads are woven put them in a class apart.

The same goes for her tapestries, which seem to have been woven with the colors of the day and the brilliant colors of Mrs. Zsabo's Magyar heritage. In one tapestry, finished with a huge fringe, she may mix as many as



time to wear a white dress, this is now acceptable, provided the dress does not resemble a wedding gown."

Wells's instructions on proper horseback riding emphasize a seemly appearance in the saddle and off ("a lady should not attempt to spring from the saddle . . ."). Miss Vanderbilt, too, expresses the most fashionable concern of her era—ecology—in her instructions for snowmobile owners. She reprints the "Code of Ethics" of the U.S. Snowmobile Association, which emphasizes the snowmobilers' responsibility not to run down trees, animals, and skiers, not to litter and not to deviate from the trail.

FLORENCE (UPI).—After opening two weeks ago with Rossini's "William Tell," the Maggio Musicale continued largely with symphonic concerts. Then, last night, the second operatic evening of the festival had its premiere. The program was a triple bill of contemporary works, by Goffredo Petrassi, Mario Peragallo; and the Florentine composer and writer Bruno Bartoletti.

Bartoletti's work was being heard for the first time. The libretto, adapted by the composer from a radio play by Günther Eich, is entitled "Tutu e le Acide Ti Riguarda" (Everything That Happens Concerns You). The title immediately indicates the high seriousness of the work and, unfortunately, also its sententiousness and prolixity. The characters are called simply Old Man, Old Woman, Woman, Child, and so on, and the sentiments they express are as abstract as their names. They are in a sealed freight car, bound for an unnamed fate, and they conjecture to the audience: barbed wire, bountiful faces, helmets. The emotions, however laudable, were generic and the characters, with their pregnant pauses and their underlined banalities, aroused little sympathy or interest.

After a period of strict dodecaphony, Bartoletti—who is 60, but began his composing career late—has been experimenting more widely, especially with the possibilities of wind instruments. His treatise on this subject was published by the Oxford University Press. Briefly, he advocates a new technique by which winds can play more than one note at a time; this polyphonic playing, on the basis of Bartoletti's evident care and convic-

Music in Italy**Florence's Maggio Musical Tackles Three Modern Operas**

By William Weaver

own opera, is not meant any traditional sense and more like "notes" than it is likely that the ten would prove more arrest another context. With it come operas, it simply confined to the general uneasiness. Petrassi's "Norte de Death by Air" date for The Libretto, by prima Scialo, is again about a people: the Inventor, the man, the Photographer. And, again, it is to work up much come them, but Petrassi's per fine-grained music makes and seeing—the pleasurable experience. To is also notably concise loquacious, on the contrary, wittily and full of anti-climax. Particularly beautiful is the scene that closes it. Carlo Savo's simple set an costumes enhanced performance which was musically tone-troll. Madau Diaz organizes, functional staging. In 1964, when Ferzagli's "Gita in Campagna" (The Into the Country) was first Le Scala, the outrage response with bell. Objects were even at the stage. Now this bitter comedy (with an amusing libretto by Alberto) seems quite harm elegantly composed joke, city couple literally strip, some unscrupulous peasant useful little operas could be heard more often. Savo's "Chazallet" who also da Harfouren's work—was an All three operas were conducted by Nino Sanzogno, evident care and convic-

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Ungaro opened his Sunday for a very spec customer: Jackie Onassis, who in and out for a little private shopping. Mrs. reportedly just about clean the boutique and also got of her lady friends by advance numbers from th collection.

Jeweler Gérard will be in the Coupe du Bon Gout, Paris, on June 24-25. He is the latest collections Tax free. Fauchon, 122 Rue La Boétie (8e) ar. Champs-Elysées, 44-45. CABESSA, 122 Rue La Boétie (8e) ar. Champs-Elysées, 44-45. Open every day, except Sundays.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1972

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chesbrough-Pond's Acquisition

Chesbrough-Pond's Inc. has agreed in principle to acquire Binney & Smith Inc., for stock valued at about \$725 million. The agreement, subject to the approval of directors of both U.S. companies and Binney & Smith shareholders, provides for the exchange of one share of Chesbrough-Pond's common for each of the 1,025 million shares of Binney & Smith. The acquisition would result in a "small contribution" to Chesbrough earnings, based on 1971 results, company officials estimate. Binney & Smith is a maker of art materials, including wax crayons. The news sent the share price of Binney & Smith soaring on the American Stock Exchange. It rose 18 1/8 to close at 58. On the Big Board, Chesbrough-Pond's stock fell 1 1/8 to 69 5/8.

Rapid-American Proposes Merger

Rapid-American Corp. proposes to merge with its 75 percent-owned subsidiary Glen Alden Corp. through an exchange of about \$56.3 million in Rapid-American common stock. The merger is subject to the approval of the Glen Alden board, the execution of a definitive agreement and the approval by the shareholders of both firms. Rapid-American also said Glen Alden would sell its textile division to a group that will be formed and headed by Paul A. Johnston, president of Glen Alden.

Australian Alumina Project Set

Four Japanese companies will participate with U.S. and European interests in an alumina project in Northwestern Australia. According to Prime Minister William McMahon, the estimated cost of the plant is \$25.6 million. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1971, the mining company said net earnings were 52.5 billion yen (\$19.8 million), up 10.2% on 50.3 billion yen in the same period last year. Total sales increased 10.4% to 94 billion yen, up from 85 billion yen.

Stora S.p.A. announced an

annual profit

of 1.5 billion lire.

Pirelli Posts Loss

TOKYO, May 31 (AP-DJ)—

In the Composite Pirelli SpA, 51 per-

cent owned by Dunlop Holdings Ltd. of

U.K., had a net loss of 14.3

billion lire (\$25.6 million) in the year ended Dec. 31, 1971, the

company said today.

Japan's reserves were not comparable

for the previous year, as

the company's

loss was

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New York Stock Exchange Trading									
1972—Stocks and Div. In \$					1972—Stocks and Div. In \$				
High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd	High	Low	Div.	1st	2nd
75-2	75-2	100	First	High	75-2	75-2	100	First	High
75-3	75-3	100	Low	Div.	75-3	75-3	100	Low	Div.
75-4	75-4	100	Net	High	75-4	75-4	100	Net	High
75-5	75-5	100	High	Low	75-5	75-5	100	High	Low
75-6	75-6	100	Low	Div.	75-6	75-6	100	Low	Div.
75-7	75-7	100	Net	High	75-7	75-7	100	Net	High
75-8	75-8	100	High	Low	75-8	75-8	100	High	Low
75-9	75-9	100	Low	Div.	75-9	75-9	100	Low	Div.
75-10	75-10	100	Net	High	75-10	75-10	100	Net	High
75-11	75-11	100	High	Low	75-11	75-11	100	High	Low
75-12	75-12	100	Low	Div.	75-12	75-12	100	Low	Div.
75-13	75-13	100	Net	High	75-13	75-13	100	Net	High
75-14	75-14	100	High	Low	75-14	75-14	100	High	Low
75-15	75-15	100	Low	Div.	75-15	75-15	100	Low	Div.
75-16	75-16	100	Net	High	75-16	75-16	100	Net	High
75-17	75-17	100	High	Low	75-17	75-17	100	High	Low
75-18	75-18	100	Low	Div.	75-18	75-18	100	Low	Div.
75-19	75-19	100	Net	High	75-19	75-19	100	Net	High
75-20	75-20	100	High	Low	75-20	75-20	100	High	Low
75-21	75-21	100	Low	Div.	75-21	75-21	100	Low	Div.
75-22	75-22	100	Net	High	75-22	75-22	100	Net	High
75-23	75-23	100	High	Low	75-23	75-23	100	High	Low
75-24	75-24	100	Low	Div.	75-24	75-24	100	Low	Div.
75-25	75-25	100	Net	High	75-25	75-25	100	Net	High
75-26	75-26	100	High	Low	75-26	75-26	100	High	Low
75-27	75-27	100	Low	Div.	75-27	75-27	100	Low	Div.
75-28	75-28	100	Net	High	75-28	75-28	100	Net	High
75-29	75-29	100	High	Low	75-29	75-29	100	High	Low
75-30	75-30	100	Low	Div.	75-30	75-30	100	Low	Div.
75-31	75-31	100	Net	High	75-31	75-31	100	Net	High
75-32	75-32	100	High	Low	75-32	75-32	100	High	Low
75-33	75-33	100	Low	Div.	75-33	75-33	100	Low	Div.
75-34	75-34	100	Net	High	75-34	75-34	100	Net	High
75-35	75-35	100	High	Low	75-35	75-35	100	High	Low
75-36	75-36	100	Low	Div.	75-36	75-36	100	Low	Div.
75-37	75-37	100	Net	High	75-37	75-37	100	Net	High
75-38	75-38	100	High	Low	75-38	75-38	100	High	Low
75-39	75-39	100	Low	Div.	75-39	75-39	100	Low	Div.
75-40	75-40	100	Net	High	75-40	75-40	100	Net	High
75-41	75-41	100	High	Low	75-41	75-41	100	High	Low
75-42	75-42	100	Low	Div.	75-42	75-42	100	Low	Div.
75-43	75-43	100	Net	High	75-43	75-43	100	Net	High
75-44	75-44	100	High	Low	75-44	75-44	100	High	Low
75-45	75-45	100	Low	Div.	75-45	75-45	100	Low	Div.
75-46	75-46	100	Net	High	75-46	75-46	100	Net	High
75-47	75-47	100	High	Low	75-47	75-47	100	High	Low
75-48	75-48	100	Low	Div.	75-48	75-48	100	Low	Div.
75-49	75-49	100	Net	High	75-49	75-49	100	Net	High
75-50	75-50	100	High	Low	75-50	75-50	100	High	Low
75-51	75-51	100	Low	Div.	75-51	75-51	100	Low	Div.
75-52	75-52	100	Net	High	75-52	75-52	100	Net	High
75-53	75-53	100	High	Low	75-53	75-53	100	High	Low
75-54	75-54	100	Low	Div.	75-54	75-54	100	Low	Div.
75-55	75-55	100	Net	High	75-55	75-55	100	Net	High
75-56	75-56	100	High	Low	75-56	75-56	100	High	Low
75-57	75-57	100	Low	Div.	75-57	75-57	100	Low	Div.
75-58	75-58	100	Net	High	75-58	75-58	100	Net	High
75-59	75-59	100	High	Low	75-59	75-59	100	High	Low
75-60	75-60	100	Low	Div.	75-60	75-60	100	Low	Div.
75-61	75-61	100	Net	High	75-61	75-61	100	Net	High
75-62	75-62	100	High	Low	75-62	75-62	100	High	Low
75-63	75-63	100	Low	Div.	75-63	75-63	100	Low	Div.
75-64	75-64	100	Net	High	75-64	75-64	100	Net	High
75-65	75-65	100	High	Low	75-65	75-65	100	High	Low
75-66	75-66	100	Low	Div.	75-66	75-66	100	Low	Div.
75-67	75-67	100	Net	High	75-67	75-67	100	Net	High
75-68	75-68	100	High	Low	75-68	75-68	100	High	Low
75-69	75-69	100	Low	Div.	75-69	75-69	100	Low	Div.
75-70	75-70	100	Net	High	75-70	75-70	100	Net	High
75-71	75-71	100	High	Low	75-71	75-71	100	High	Low
75-72	75-72	100	Low	Div.	75-72	75-72	100	Low	Div.
75-73	75-73	100	Net	High	75-73	75-73	100	Net	High
75-74	75-74	100	High	Low	75-74	75-74	100	High	Low
75-75	75-75	100	Low	Div.	75-75	75-75	100	Low	Div.
75-76	75-76	100	Net	High	75-76	75-76	100	Net	High
75-77	75-77	100	High	Low	75-77	75-77	100	High	Low
75-78	75-78	100	Low	Div.	75-78	75-78	100	Low	Div.
75-79	75-79	100	Net	High	75-79	75-79	100	Net	High
75-80	75-80	100	High	Low	75-80	75-80	100	High	Low
75-81	75-81	100	Low	Div.	75-81	75-81	100	Low	Div.
75-82	75-82	100	Net	High	75-82	75-82	100	Net	High
75-83	75-83	100	High	Low	75-83	75-83	100	High	Low
75-84	75-84	100	Low	Div.	75-84	75-84	100	Low	Div.
75-85	75-85	100	Net	High	75-85	75-85	100	Net	High

Art Buchwald

No More Bombs

WASHINGTON—It was hard to believe, but in October 1972 the United States ran out of bombs.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird broke the bad news to President Nixon. "I'm sorry, Mr. President, but we have no bombs left to drop on Vietnam. We're completely out."

"But that's impossible," the President said. "I was assured we had enough bombs stocked up for five years."

"Under ordinary conditions we would have, but we've been dropping them at Buchwald such an accelerated rate that we ran out last Friday. There isn't one bomb left in the United States or at any of its overseas bases."

"Can't we borrow some bombs from our allies?"

"We've already borrowed every bomb we could from Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, Spain and Greece. We owe them two billion, four hundred twenty million bombs, and they say they aren't going to lend us any more until we pay the interest on the ones we've gotten already. At 6 percent that comes to an awful lot of bombs."

"But, Melvin, we've got to have bombs or our strategy of bringing Hanoi to her knees will fail. Surely a great industrial giant like the United States can rise to the challenge."

"We've tried, sir, but production just can't keep up with demand. Every time a bomb comes off the assembly line, it's immediately attached to a bomb."

"Every dairy?" the Secretary of Defense asked.

"That's correct. It's obvious my butter and bomb policy isn't working. So until we have enough bombs to halt Communist aggression, no one in this country gets any butter."

"That's a drastic measure in an election year, Mr. President."

"It has to be done, Melvin. I'm not going to be the first President of the United States to go down in history as the one who ran out of bombs."



From Velazquez's "Maids of Honor" in the Prado, which is run by a staff of 10 and three secretaries.

Poverty—Museums

By Richard Eder

MADRID (NYT)—In his Paris office, Hugues de Varine-Bohan, director of the International Council of Museums, was comparing the problems of museums in Europe and the United States.

"Your museums have deficits," he said. "You don't find deficit museums in Europe. You find starving museums."

As in America, Europe's museums are living through a double strain. Part comes from the pressure of rising costs on budgets controlled by a frequently inflexible state authority. Part is a crisis of purpose: A younger generation of artists and intellectuals demanding less grandeur and more action.

The upper windows of the Louvre, covered with grime, peer from the gingerbread architecture like old clouded eyes. The visitor, as he queues to pay his 65-cent admission—the money goes to the national budget, not the museum—comes across a sign saying that the Assyrian or early Roman rooms, or part of the Egyptian collection, or something else, will be closed that day. There is not enough money to pay a sufficient number of guards to keep everything open.

At the National Museum of Modern Art in Paris matters are worse. Guards are so scarce that one of the two floors closes in the morning, the other in the afternoon. The director, Jean Leymarie, a tousle-haired man who sits, apparently depressed, amid a myriad of problems and would rather do almost anything than discuss them, says: "Every day I fight. Every day, if I get one extra guard after two years it is a victory."

Madrid's Prado, one of Europe's most splendid museums, is run by a staff of 10 plus three secretaries. By contrast, the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York exceeds 700. "You won't find anyone here in the afternoon, except maybe me," said the director, Xavier de Salas. "They are all out teaching."

Like virtually all European museums, the Prado is supported by a national budget. This situation might seem enviable to some American museum directors, dependent on trustees and whims of private benefactors. But if the European director is more the master in his own house, it is often a very poor house.

At the Prado, for example—an extreme example—the salary budgeted for the director is \$540 a year. Over the years other budgetary areas have been tapped and the real salary has grown. Today, Mr. Salas is paid a total of \$3,600 a year to run one of the world's most important museums.

"I can afford it," said Mr. Salas, who is independently wealthy. "But that is why my curators have to spend their afternoons teaching."

The degree of financial starvation in European museums is relative, of course. Mr. Varine-Bohan in Paris was referring less to the problem of maintenance and operation than to problems of growth and change.

On the one hand, acquisition programs are crippled by the soaring, speculative prices of the international art market; on



the other, there is a widely heard challenge to museums to redefine their role, to make themselves more accessible and relevant to current needs.

These problems, and the economic and philosophical difficulties they bring up, are somewhat similar to those faced by museums in the United States. But their proportions are different.

In one way, there is less pressure on the big European museums to buy paintings, for they contain historical collections, recording particular moments of national empire or prosperity.

While major European museums, except for those of contemporary art, have not had to build their collections from the beginning, they do try to fill gaps. But many are under public pressure to buy in order to prevent privately owned masterpieces from going to the United States to adorn the civic reputations, the living rooms or sometimes just bank vaults of millionaires.

Often they fail. Some countries—France, for instance—can prevent the export of works of art declared to be in the national interest. In most of Western Europe, however, the restrictions are less rigid.

Museum directors see no easy way to insulate themselves from an art market that makes the price of a Velazquez or Titian equal to four years' purchase funds of London's National Gallery, 16 years' purchase funds of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam or three years' purchase funds of all 31 of France's national museums.

Sometimes special efforts are made. When the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif., arranged to buy Titian's "The Death of Actaeon" from the Earl of Harewood for \$1.63 million, the outcry was loud enough to lead to a national appeal to prevent the painting from going abroad.

The National Gallery put up \$1 million, \$200,000 of which it had to borrow from the government. The government is matching all gifts donated to the appeal. Donations and pledges have come in steadily, and museum officials say they are confident that the Titian will be kept in Britain.

It is estimated that 25 other paintings, generally of the value of "The Death of Actaeon" are owned privately by Britons, some of whom could possibly be enticed to sell by a flood of American dollars. It is hard to see how the effort for the Titian could be repeated for them.

(First of a two-part series)

PEOPLE: Auden Scoches Laureate Rumors

Post-W.H. Auden said yesterday that he would never give up his American citizenship so he could become his native Britain's poet laureate. That, he said, would be "contemptible." Besides, Auden said in a letter to the Times of London, he does not want the job. Auden, writing from Kirchstetten, Austria, said he was "amazed and distressed" over a letter in the Times which said his New York agent "conjectured that I would not mind becoming a British citizen again, if, thereby, I could become poet laureate. Even if I coveted the post, which I don't, to do such a thing for such a motive, I should regard as contemptible."

Auden became a United States citizen in 1946, but British newspapers have speculated on his being a prime contender to succeed the late Cecil Day-Lewis as poet laureate, an almost entirely honorary position in the British court whose holder writes verse for special state occasions.



His former secretary died Tuesday and in returned to their desks. Ryukichi Minobe, 68, Tokyo, and Tokiko were wed without ceremony. "I have an elaborate wedding ceremony," Minobe said. "I am confronted by extremely busy schedule garbage disposal, phasmid and numerous oysters." Miss Inoue was secretary 15 years ago works in the government's administrative agency.

Gina Lollobrigida so Milan court Tuesday hearing of a libel suit brought against Ossi which said she was to marry by the people of town. The movie actress charged the editor and of Ossi with defrauding him of a report which appears from the town of Subia. "When she comes back will greet her with a face." The article claimed Lollobrigida's father close relations with the German forces during World War II. After the article appeared, Subia plastered posters calling her illustrious and before leaving Milan, Lollobrigida said, was adjourned until

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'Superstar' Filming Set for Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, May 31 (Reuters)—The filming of the pop musical "Jesus Christ Superstar" is to begin in Jerusalem next month, David Lipton, vice-president of Universal Pictures has announced.

The film will be directed by Norman Jewison, who made "Fiddler on the Roof."

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